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THE VIENNA HOSPITAL.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

M. H. HENRY.

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THE TREATMENT

OF

VENEREAL DISEASES:

A MONOGRAPH ON THE METHOD

PURSUED IN

THE VIENNA HOSPITAL,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. VON SIGMUND; INCLUDING ALL THE FORMULÆ.

BY M. H. HENRY, M.D.,

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ETC., ETC., ETC.

ADAPTED AND ARRANGED FROM THE GERMAN.

NEW YORK:
WILLIAM WOOD & CO., 27 GREAT JONES STREET.
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PREFACE.

This monograph is a republication from the pages of The American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology—issue of April, 1872. Its intrinsic value is a sufficient reason for presenting it in book-form.

The Vienna Hospital department for venereal diseases is probably the largest and best appointed in the world. In it thousands of cases come under the care of scientific and skilled observers. It results that a *résumé* of the experiences in this establishment cannot fail greatly to extend our own knowledge and afford more reliable data and inductions in the treatment of this class of diseases in this country,—for *experientia docet* was assuredly never more applicable than in venereal therapeutics.

To the practitioner the minute details of treatment will be of especial interest and value; while the numerous formulæ (including about two hundred) afford a liberal choice in the management of these affections.

157 West Thirty-fourth Street,
New York, *May*, 1872.

THE VIENNA HOSPITAL

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

EXPERIENCE has proved that the assumption that every practitioner of medicine is perfectly familiar with the therapeutics and essentials of treatment in venereal and the kindred diseases is, to say the least, a rash one. We have in this country—and it is a lack deeply to be regretted—no hospital in which this specialty may be studied on a large scale. The general directions given in the treatises in our language regarding the application of therapeutics are, moreover, meagre, since they fail to cover the *details* which form so considerable a part of the practitioner's duty.

The following pages are a contribution towards filling this void, presenting as they do the results of practice in the foremost hospital of Continental Europe, namely, the Vienna Hospital, under the direction of Professor Von Sigmund.

It is to this celebrated institution, where German acumen, patient study, and faithful recording have been so admirably exemplified, that we owe the most valuable advances made in venereal pathology and therapeutics during the last twenty years. This fact will be a sufficient justification of the very minute directions and the long list of formulæ given in subsequent pages.

The position occupied by the great German syphilographer as chief of the clinic for syphilitics as well as the wards devoted to the treatment of venereal diseases has afforded him the most

extraordinary opportunities for deciding on the best course of treatment to be pursued not only in large institutions, but in the every-day walks of private life. The details which form so large an element in the successful treatment of any disease, are thoroughly explained. The large number of prescriptions marked "similar," as well as the statement of their comparative cost, will doubtless prove serviceable at times, and at least extend the resources of treatment at the command of the practitioner. The matter of cost will doubtless be of service to those in charge of hospitals and dispensaries.

An essential feature in the treatment of venereal diseases,—the enforcement of hygienic measures especially adapted to each individual case, is very properly advocated, and the fullest directions given to ensure the best results. These alone suffice, in many cases, to secure at least a very great improvement, if not a cure; whereas, in most cases the very best remedies have but a very imperfect effect, if any at all, when not aided by appropriate hygienic measures. Of the latter the most important is cleanliness; and its neglect, even in this day, is chiefly the cause of the spreading, protraction, and aggravation of these diseases. It becomes, therefore, one of the most essential duties of the practitioner in these diseases, not only to give such orders as are suitable to the case in question, but by constant supervision to see that they are literally complied with.

I. Nationality, custom, and mode of life cause peculiarities as regards care of the person, clothing, and dwelling; the adaptation of his directions to these conditions is left as much as possible to the practical good sense of the physician. Still, he should in all cases insist upon the strictest cleanliness of the body in all its parts. This is of especial importance in the case of the genital organs and their neighborhood, the scalp, mouth, nose, pharynx, hands and feet, and, in women, the breasts—parts which, from their being more frequently the seat of disease and the *locale* of treatment, are especially to be borne in mind. The removal of vermin demands particular attention, especially lice hid in the parts of the body covered by hair, and the itch insect. Not less attention should be paid to the patient's clothing, his body as well as bed-linen; also his apartment, and particularly the

atmosphere by day and night, together with his moral surroundings and his actions.*

II. In institutions for the sick, one of the most important duties of the physician is the thorough carrying out of all rules for cleanliness; and, in the treatment of venereal diseases, equal attention should be paid to the maintenance of proper ventilation, light, and temperature. The air of inhabited rooms contains many and dangerous germs of disease, which will, unless sufficient ventilation be provided, and the greatest care taken when exposing wounds, exert the most baneful influences upon the patients who remain constantly in it. Tobacco smoking, unfortunately so universal nowadays, should be permitted only in large and well-ventilated apartments which are occupied only by single patients; it is not admissible in sick-wards. Tobacco smokers should, moreover, be particular to keep their mouths, throat, and also their fingers very clean, for various reasons. Snuffing, and what is worse yet, chewing, should be strictly forbidden the patient.

III. Well-lighted and moderately-warmed rooms should be provided for the washing of the patients. In most cases tepid or warm baths, vapor baths, douches, friction, etc., with simple water, or with soap, or with water in which is mixed some soda or potash, are sufficient. Where, however, foreign substances are met with upon the skin, and are more or less firmly adherent, there may be used, as the nature of the case demands, potash soap, soft soap, fats (cod-liver oil, olive oil, lard, glycerine, etc.), alcohol, ether, or tar. Besides the bare hand, a glove, or a piece of woollen rag, may be made use of. These are better means than the customary sponge, which is a very doubtful, not to say really dangerous cleansing article. Especially when diseases are of a contagious nature, the sponge should never be tolerated in a hospital.

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* Among other things, strict attention should be given to the closet and excrement vessels, which may be the seat of highly injurious emanations, and of matter which, upon contact, is highly inoculable—an extremely disagreeable task for the physician who has so much else to attend to; yet, in the final result of all his labors, he often has to pay for the neglect of that which is more often neglected than anything else—the water-closet.

IV. Specific instructions should be given concerning the use of baths, as regards place, time, temperature, and duration. When medicaments are to be added to the baths, the quantity and mode of solution should be accurately stated. It is the custom of female patients to neglect all measures of cleanliness during the period of menstruation. This has, alas! been the cause of much contamination, especially in the lower classes of the populace. Particularly during this period should cleansing, with at least simple warm water, be insisted upon. This is also applicable to the period of pregnancy, and more particularly to the parturient state, when, besides mere washings, injections with medicated solutions (§ V.) should be assiduously and carefully used. The presence of the hymen necessarily forbids the careful use of injections. When the vaginal mucous membrane is the seat of disease the customary hip-baths (sitz-baths) are insufficient.

V. The particular cleansing of diseased portions of the body must be regulated by the individual case. For this purpose use is generally made either of plain water of various degrees of temperature, or of solutions in water of various simple and easily obtainable substances, such, for example, as the chlorate of potash (1–2–4 drachms), carbonate of potash or soda (1–2 drachms), and chloride of lime (2–4 drachms), to the pint of water, which latter, if hard, thereby becomes soft, and at the same time acquires disinfecting properties. With the latter object in view phenyl acid (carbolic acid) may be added to simple water (1–3 drachms to the pint), which is then a solution generally applicable to all inflamed wounds and ulcers, especially when attended with offensive purulent or muco-purulent discharges.

VI. For the application of these solutions syringes and irrigators are the best adapted. With these, without the aid of any sponge, and with a little dexterity, the very best results may be obtained in every portion of the body. Particularly may this be asserted of irrigators, which in almost every case may not only supplant the syringe, but may be used with more certainty and delicacy, and are, moreover, easier to keep clean

and require less frequent repairs.* In public institutions they may be of various shapes and sizes, likewise of various materials (wood, metal, glass), and furnished with rubber pipes. The ward attendants should be thoroughly instructed in their proper use. Of course, syringes are absolutely necessary for certain portions of the body; but, by the application of appropriate mouthpieces, only a few of these are necessary.

VII. The simplest dressing, common water, is seldom applicable to venereal wounds or ulcers. If one is careful, in the washing of the latter, to have perfectly pure water, he should be still more careful as to the perfect purity of that which is used as a dressing. Now, perfectly pure water is not only difficult to obtain, but also to maintain pure. Water impregnated with salts or lime will be much improved by boiling, or by mixing it with certain materials already mentioned (§ V.). Great care should be taken that the water is not kept in vessels which are not well covered, or which are so situated as to be exposed to the reception of impurities, whether in the shape of gases or of injurious particles from the atmosphere (as in the case of propinquity to the closets, drains, cellars, etc.) Open vessels are especially liable to a deposit from the atmosphere, frequently in a not inconsiderable quantity, according to circumstances (hospital wards, dead-houses, etc.), of highly noxious molecules. The test with collodium paper in a hospital ward demonstrates this conclusively.†

The choice of medicated dressings, solutions, salves, plasters, or poultices, etc., must be determined according to each individual case.

VIII. Fluid dressings are applied to wounds and ulcers by means of pencils‡ of camel's hair, wool, cotton, charpie, etc.,

* By means of irrigators, the local baths of institutions where veneral patients use one vessel, sitz-baths, hand-baths, etc., can be dispensed with, and thereby one great source of infection avoided. For the special use of certain medicaments the local baths still maintain their usefulness, but even then they should be kept scrupulously clean.

† As far as possible, the patients should make use of smooth white glass or porcelain vessels; metallic vessels should always be kept highly polished.

‡ Pencils are made from wool, and so many only as are sufficient for immediate use should be made. Pledgets of cotton, fastened to the end of a little stick,

and the wound or ulcer is then covered with cotton, a piece of linen rag or charpie, all of which material should be scrupulously clean; there should be no doubt as to their origin, previous use, or the cleanliness of the hands which prepared them, or of the place in which they have been kept. Cotton is, as a rule, the most appropriate and best dressing.*

Ulcers and wounds should be manipulated, whenever possible, not directly with the fingers, but by means of small forceps, which should be most carefully cleansed immediately after use. Dressings are retained in position by means of adhesive plaster, or by means of collodium. If bandages are requisite, those of flannel should be preferred. In male patients with disease of the genitals the suspensory is a very valuable adjunct for the maintenance in position of dressings, and the preservation of cleanliness; to it should be attached a horizontal, pocket-shaped receptacle for the penis. By this means and the use of cotton in thin sheets (and in pledgets for the meatus urinarius), soiling of the patient's linen and person will be avoided, while, at the same time, all pressure, friction, and motion is guarded against, and an equable temperature maintained at the end of the penis. In patients able to walk about, the T-bandage is made use of.

IX. For the proper treatment of the vagina, our already abundant stock of apparatus is daily on the increase. Among dressings the tampon is of great value; as a rule, it is made of cotton or charpie, and of a size suitable for the case in hand. It is used with or without moistening, or smearing with various

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answer every purpose in applying the dressing. The same pencil should never be used for several patients or for different dressings.

* As is well known, cotton absorbs fluids only after it has been prepared by boiling in water, or maceration in alcohol and subsequent drying. Kept in a clean place, and prepared by clean hands, cotton is the most excellent dressing. I have made constant use of it for the last quarter of a century (since 1841), to the great benefit of the patients in the large division of the hospital under my care. You can easily and quickly shape and adapt cotton to every purpose and occasion where it is customary to use charpie. The attempt to use filter-paper, simple or imbued with medicaments, is proper only where cotton cannot be procured. The latter may be applied in thin layers when indicated, or in larger masses (balls, tampons, etc.), and is always more adaptable than charpie.

substances, and should be left in the vagina for only a short time—never more than a few hours—as it will become a new source of irritation, secretion, and inflammation. Sponges are to be used as tampons only exceptionally. As dilators of the cervix uteri, properly-shaped sponge tents, or tents of laminaria (solid or longitudinally hollow), may be used. Both these kinds of dilators may be medicated. These, also, should only be left in for a few hours. Dilators made of the gentian root are not to be recommended.

X. Plasters should be spread with the hand upon fine soft linen; they should be as fresh as possible, and if they are to be kept, should be covered with a piece of similar linen. In the majority of cases, by their own adhesive properties, they maintain their position without other aid. If, after their use, hardened portions of them adhere to the skin they may be removed by rubbing on fat or oil; and if this does not remove them, apply alcohol, ether, turpentine, etc. Profusely discharging ulcers and wounds require to be frequently changed, and also that small holes be cut in the plaster, or that the latter be put on in strips. To keep out the air, plasters are also used, especially the diachylon soap plaster, etc.; impermeable textures, such as vulcanized rubber, gutta-percha, parchment, etc., form better covering material. Tin foil is also used for the same purpose.

XI. The use of poultices, in the shape of bran or meal, and likewise fomentations for wounds or ulcers, requires the greatest care, especially in public institutions, where their use should be as seldom and restricted as possible, on account of the great danger of their proving the vehicle for the spread of disease. Those materials which are made use of as suspensory bandages, or as means of enveloping a part, are to be kept scrupulously clean, and hence should be frequently changed. Warm fomentations are preferable to bran poultices, as moistened compresses may be covered with layers of cotton, and an impermeable covering, such as parchment, gutta-percha, or india-rubber. A variety of bags and apparatus are recommended, and are well adapted for the application of cold, of cold water, and of ice. Well-cleaned bladders or intestines of calves, pigs,

or sheep can always be procured, and will serve the purpose perfectly.

XII. For the application of powders, dry or slightly moistened camel's-hair pencils may be used, or blow-pipes, either simple or with the addition of elastic air-balls, such as are used in applications to the mouth, throat, and vagina. In using powerfully caustic fluids, a dropping-glass will be found most convenient.

XIII. Medicated injections should be administered skilfully and carefully, and by means of syringes made for the purpose, and particularly adapted to the organ which may be the subject of treatment, whether the urethra, bladder, uterus, throat, nose, ear, or mouth. If the same syringe be used for several patients, a nozzle should be adapted to each individual case. The most scrupulous attention should be paid to cleanliness. The best syringes are those made of hard rubber or glass, as they are not affected by caustic solutions, and are easily kept clean. Pewter syringes, however, will answer for most cases, provided they are carefully cleansed after being used. For subcutaneous injections, syringes especially adapted are used, and a separate one for each drug; they should be immediately cleansed after each injection; those which have been used in syphilitic cases should not, of course, be employed upon non-syphilitic patients.

XIV. The thorough performance of an inunction course requires a strong, well-practised hand. This will be best accomplished by covering the hand with soft leather (shamois), or a piece of wollen or cotton texture, and the prescribed material should be applied only in small portions, and rubbed in slowly and carefully.

Courses of inunction which extend over a long period of time are necessary in many of the forms of syphilis, and should be carried out strictly under definite rules, including regulation of diet, and the administration of other remedies, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere.

XV. Inhalations are becoming more popular in the treatment of syphilis, as the indications of their use becomes more thoroughly appreciated, and the apparatus simplified and rendered more accessible, The administration of remedies in

this form can only be trusted in the hands of very intelligent patients, or in persons who have been taught by experience.

XVI. General and local fumigations are sometimes specially indicated in the treatment of some forms of syphilis. For this purpose many appliances have been suggested which answer very well, but they may be dispensed with by the use of cloaks and coverings of impermeable texture—the best is vulcanized india-rubber cloth. The pan of burning coals upon which the fumigating agent is sprinkled (calomel, cinnabar, iodide, or red oxide of mercury, etc.) should be so arranged as to exclude all possible danger from fire, or of permitting the vapor getting into the nose, mouth, or respiratory passages of the patient.*

The diffusion of the vapor into the chamber of the patient vitiates the atmosphere, and injures the walls and furniture to such an extent, that it is desirable only to administer this treatment in a room where no injury can be done to the surroundings.

XVII. Suppositories, which have not been generally used until recently, should be prepared of materials that will retain their shape under an ordinary temperature, so that they can be easily introduced into the rectum. The time of their introduction will depend on the effect desired to be produced. The use of suppositories of gray ointment, iodide of potassium, etc., should always follow an evacuation of the bowels, which, if necessary, should be artificially produced. Their introduction should be confided to trustworthy hands alone, and care be used that they are pushed well up above the sphincter muscles.

XVIII. Highly important as it is to guard against immediate contact of the fingers with the patient, especially of any of the syphilitic lesions, to avoid contamination with inoculable fluids, it is equally important that the strictest discipline be enforced regarding the use of utensils, urinals, and especially surgical instruments. Of course the latter should be kept scrupulously clean; but the very greatest attention should be paid to those instruments which have to be used in common with different

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* A small sand bath, with heat supplied from a spirit lamp, is most generally used in private practice. It is more convenient, cleaner, and less dangerous.

patients—for instance, sounds, forceps, cutting instruments, needles, catheters, bougies, etc. Care should be exercised regarding the fluids in which they are washed, as well as the material used in drying them.

The physician should always be suspicious of water which has been standing in a hospital, and it should be a rule to mix in all water destined to come in contact with the patients, a little chloride of lime, chlorate of potassa, or carbolic acid; the latter is particularly serviceable if the water is to be used in cleansing the mouth, nose, and pharynx. (See sections V. and VII.)

XIX. Patients who apply the remedies with their own hands should be thoroughly instructed by the physician in the different steps of the process; such as the application of the dressing, the use of injections, the inunction, etc. As far as possible, the local application, especially of severe remedies (caustics and the like), should be performed only by the physician. The surest way to secure successful results in treatment, is for the physician to commence the applications, carefully instructing the patient in each step, and giving precise directions regarding all that he wishes to be done. It is advisable, when giving these instructions to the patient, to omit all superfluous explanations, and impress him with that only which is absolutely necessary to accomplish the desired purpose. If the latter fails, the penalty falls upon the patient, and not upon the physician. Regarding the changing and renewing of the dressings, the administration of injections, etc., and the time and mode of taking baths, explicit directions should be given to the patient, and their execution constantly supervised.

XX. In the treatment of venereal patients, the use of powerful and poisonous articles is frequently resorted to; for obvious reasons these remedies should be ordered only in the smallest quantities consistent with their proper use, and trusted in the hands of patients only when such a course is unavoidable. Moreover, many of such articles are injured by long standing, and it is often desirable to make a change. In this specialty, it is particularly incumbent upon the physician to watch carefully the results of the administration of his remedies.

XXI. Those remedies* which are really necessary, should, as a rule, be prescribed in the simplest form, without any combination with useless preparations. Personal considerations may, in exceptional cases, warrant special adaptations of prescriptions, in the way of color, taste and smell, as also particular devices for rendering them more elegant and attractive. In doing so, the practitioner must use his own discretion according to the case, never forgetting that the efficacy of the main ingredients is not to be in the least jeoparded.

Real economy, when treating persons of moderate means, or hospital patients, consists not in ordering the cheapest, but the most judicious remedies. Certain articles have been introduced in the treatment of venereal diseases, especially decoctions and preparations made up for the most part of foreign and costly drugs, which exert little or no beneficial effects. The use of these should be either entirely omitted by the practitioner, or limited to such cases as present a direct indication which the known composition of the preparation seems likely to meet.

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* The treatment of venereal is generally much more expensive than that of other diseases, since it necessitates the long-continued use of remedies which are for the most part dear, and requires as adjuncts good diet, careful attendance, baths, equal temperature, etc. Remedies for the formation of perspiration and the secretion of urine, formerly so much in vogue, are now much less resorted to, being supplanted by more simple and natural means, such as friction, coverings for the body, vapor baths, warm baths, etc. The same may be said of the old-fashioned, complicated purging compounds. If the use of any laxative be indicated, the simplest is the best. The mineral waters are preferable (Ofen, Püllna, Leidschütz, etc.), or the simple purgative pill of the Austrian Pharmacopœia. ℞ Pulv. aloes, ℈i., pulv. jalap, ʒ ss., Castile soap, gr. x., anise-seed, gr. v. To be made into 20 pills.

PRESCRIPTIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF GONORRHŒA AND THE SEQUELÆ OF GONORRHŒA IN BOTH SEXES.

1. ℞ Acetate of lead crystals ..... ʒ j.–ʒ ij.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. For local baths, poultices, and fomenting lotions, injections, tampons, etc.; for inflammation of the mucous membrane and the epidermis, especially in shedding of the epithelium, (a rag or cloth, well saturated, to be applied fresh every hour); in clap of glans penis, labia majora, vagina gleet, lymphangitis dorsalis penis, phimosis, and inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

2. ℞ Crude alum ..... ʒ i.–ʒ ij.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 1.

3. ℞ Sulphate of zinc..... ʒ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 1.

4. ℞ Acetate of zinc..... ʒ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 1.

5. ℞ Tannic acid..... ʒ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 1. As this will stain the linen, it must be used carefully.

6. ℞ Tinct. nutgalls... ..... ℥ j.
Distilled water ..... ℥ v.

M. Similar to No. 1. The same precaution to be used as in No. 5.

7. ℞ Carbolic acid ..... ʒ ss.–ʒ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 1, and of especial service in ulcerating sores, and suppurations with fetid smell, as met with in pregnant and parturient women.

8. ℞ Chlorate of potash..... ʒ j.–ʒ ij.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 7.

9. ℞ Hypochloride of lime..... ʒ vj.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 7. Mix exactly.

10. ℞ Chloride of zinc..... ʒ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 7.

11. ℞ Permanganate of potash..... ℈ j.–ʒ ss.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 7. Decomposes very easily, stains the linen, and has no particular advantages over No. 8, besides being more expensive.

12. ℞ Fresh lime water..... ℥ ss.
Caustic soda..... gr. j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 1. Excellent in diphtheritic deposits and secretions of mucous pus, in abundant and at the same time quickly fermenting fetid secretions. Of especial value when used alternately with carbolic acid, ℞ No. 7.

13. ℞ Borate of soda..... ℥ ss.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Similar to No. 7.

14. ℞ Laudanum..... gtt. xv.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. 1–2 teaspoonfuls to be taken every one, two, or three hours, internally, in painful inflammations of the mucous membrane of the urethra, and pain at the time of and after urinating.

15. ℞ Laudanum..... gtt. xv.
Cherry-laurel water..... ʒ iij.–ʒ vj.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. Similar to No. 14. Internally for very weak and sensitive persons, especially those suffering from anæmia and pulmonary diseases, who cannot endure cold applications and ordinary anodynes.

16. ℞ Laudanum..... gtt. xv.
Oil emulsion..... ℥ iij.

M. Similar to No. 14.

17. ℞ Laudanum..... gtt. xv.
Cherry-laurel water..... ʒ iij.–ℨ vj.
Oil emulsion..... ℨ iij.

M. Similar to No. 14. The oil emulsion may be replaced by any other mixture, such as mucilage, emulsion of almonds, decoction of hemp or flaxseed, marsh-mallow, or red poppy-flowers, etc.

18. ℞ Ext. hyoscyamus.....gr. vj.–ix.
Oil emulsion or mucilage, or diluted cherry-laurel water (1:7). ℨ iij.

M. Similar to No. 14.

19. ℞ Watery extract of opium.....gr. j.–ij.
Pulv. liquorice root..... } āā gr. xv.
Gum arabic..... }

Mix exactly, and divide in six powders, one to be taken every two, three, or four hours to accomplish the same purpose as No. 14.

20. ℞ Dried ext. hyoscyamus..... gr. iij.–vj.
Pulv. liquorice root..... } āā gr. xv.
Gum arabic..... }

M. Similar to No. 19.

21. ℞ Ext. cannabis indicus..... gr. j.–ij.–iij.
Pulv. liquorice..... } āā gr. xv.
Gum arabic..... }

M. Similar to No. 19. Uncertain, as we have no means of knowing whether we get a reliable preparation. If genuine, it is the simplest sedative to act on the organs of generation, at the same time not unpleasantly exciting the imagination.

22. ℞ French lactucarium.....gr. j.–ij.–iij.
Sugar..... ʒ ss.

M. Unreliable—even if a good preparation. To serve the same purpose as No. 19.

23. ℞ Muriate of morphia.....gr. j.
Distilled water, or solution of gum arabic or diluted cherry-laurel water (1:7)..... ℨ iij.

M. Similar to No. 14.

24. ℞ Muriate of morphia..... gr. j.
Pulv. liquorice root..... } gr. xv.
Sugar..... }
Mix exactly and divide in six powders. Similar to No. 19.

25. ℞ Chloral hydrate..... ʒ ss.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.
M. Take one-half, and if the desired hypnotic effect is not produced within five minutes take the remaining portion. (A fresh preparation of the hard crystals should be used.) A corrigens of syrup of orange-peel may be added. Especially to be recommended at bedtime, if sleep is wanted.

26. ℞ Aqueous ext. of opium.....gr. j.–gr. ij.
Cocoa butter ... . ʒ vj.
Mix exactly, and make six suppositories. Apply one to two daily, if there is great pain during and after urinating, in the frequent painful desire, and especially, if at the same time there is diarrhœa, and in tenesmus, and also in want of sleep. If to fulfil the last condition, it should be taken at bedtime and once during the night.

27. ℞ Muriate of morphia ..... gr. j.
Cocoa butter..... ʒ vj.
Similar to No. 26.

28. ℞ Ext. of hyoscyamus.....gr. iij.
Cocoa butter..... ʒ vj.
Similar to No. 26. For patients who cannot use opium, and especially if digestion is deranged, or there is any tendency to constipation.

29. ℞ Ext. of belladonna. .....gr. j.–ij.
Cocoa butter..... ʒ vj.
Similar to No. 26. Very good in frequent desire to urinate and involuntary discharge of urine, especially if opiates and hyoscyamus cannot be used. The extract of belladonna is often unreliable, is very intense in its effects on some persons, and should be used with great caution.

30. ℞ Muriate of morphia.....gr. v.
Distilled water..... ʒ ij.
M. To be used hypodermically. Producing sleep and relieving pain; to be administered at night as occasion may require.

31. ℞ Sulph. of atropine.....gr. j.
Distilled water..... ʒ ij.

Similar to No. 30; if opiates do not agree with patient, or are to be otherwise avoided.

32. ℞ Tinct. of opium.....gtt. xv.
Mucilage ..... ℥ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

Similar to Nos. 14 and 26. Use as an enema one-third or one-half. The point of the syringe is to be introduced into the rectum as far as possible, and the solution to be injected very slowly.

33. ℞ Pulv. camphor.....gr. j.–gr. ij.
Emulsion of oil or mucilage.... ℥ iij.

Mix exactly. A tablespoonful to be taken every two or three hours at night if there is a frequent desire to urinate, or if there is any pain during and after urinating, frequent erections and emissions, and erotic excitement generally.

34. ℞ Pulv. camphor.....gr. j.–ij.
Watery extract of opium.....gr. j.–ij.
Oil emulsion or mucilage..... ℥ iij.

Similar to No. 33; of especial value in severe pains, and at the same time desire for stools; also in diarrhœa.

35. ℞ Triturated camphor .....gr. j.–ij.
Lupulina..... } āā gr. xx.
Extract of hops..... }

Similar to No. 33. Mix and make fifteen pills; strew with lycopodium. Two to be taken every two or three hours, especially at night.

36. ℞ Pulv. camphor.....gr. j.–ij.
Watery extract of opium.....gr. j.–ij.
Lupulina ..... }
Ext. hops..... } āā ℈j.

Similar to No. 35, and to be taken in the same manner. Should not be more than a year old.

37. ℞ Lupulina..... }
Sugar ..... } āā ʒ ij.

Mix exactly and divide in twelve powders. One to be taken every two or three hours (double in evening). Simple, but not always a reliable

sedative for sexual organs in frequent erections and pollutions; if painful sensation and desire to urinate, give with opium like No. 19, or camphor, like No. 33.

38. ℞ Tinct. of digitalis..... ℥ j.
Cherry-laurel water..... ℨ ij.

M. One teaspoonful to be taken in frequent erections and pollutions of anæmic persons, especially if heart action is increased. At bedtime a double dose.

39. ℞ Norwood's tinct. of veratrum viride.... ℥ j.
Cherry-laurel water..... ℨ ij.

Similar to No. 38.

40. ℞ Bromide of potassium..... ℥ j.
Distilled water..... ℨ iij.

M. Take one tablespoonful in the morning and two or three at night. In frequent erections and pollutions, especially in anæmic and epileptic persons with increased heart action. In habitual pollutions the dose may be increased to ℥ j. daily.

41. ℞ Bromide of potassium.....gr. vj.
Distilled water..... ℨ iij.
Syrup of orange-peel..... ℨ j.

Similar to No. 40.

42. ℞ Balsam of copaiba..... ℨ j.

M. Twenty, thirty, forty, to sixty drops in a tablespoonful of water in the morning, one hour before breakfast; noon, an hour before dinner, and at bedtime. Instead of water, black coffee may be used, or tea, or any aromatic infusion, or an aromatic water like peppermint or cinnamon. It is well to begin with the small dose, to be increased ten drops every day, but never more than sixty drops at a dose. This method of dropping it into the water is, according to our experience, the safest, and agrees with most patients better than in any other liquid form. The capsules, which contain five to ten drops each, are more expensive, and often pass off unopened. Another good method of giving it is in the form of a paste. It is excellent after the inflammation of gonorrhœa of the urethra has subsided, but of no use in the gonorrhœa of other parts.

If, during the first five or six days of its use, no decrease of the discharge is noticed, it should be abandoned as useless; this will serve as a good rule to be applied to all balsamic and internal remedies for gonorrhœa of the

urethra. The urine assumes the peculiar odor of the balsam. It sometimes produces an eruption on the skin, such as erythema, and even urticaria, which disappear, however, on stopping the use of the balsam. This remedy, it will be well to remember, is often adulterated.

43. ℞ Balsam of copaiba..... ℥ j.
Oil of sweet almonds..... ℥ ss.
Simple syrup ..... ℥ iss.
Mucilage..... } aa ℥ iiss.
Distilled water..... }

M. Take two to three teaspoonfuls three times daily, like No. 42, increasing to five or six teaspoonfuls each time. One teaspoonful contains ten drops of copaiba.

44. ℞ Balsam of copaiba..... } aa ℥ iss.
Pulverized cubebs ..... }

Make into sixty pills. Take three morning, noon, and night, to be increased to four, five, or six at one time. See No. 42 in regard to its use.

45. ℞ Balsam of copaiba ..... } aa ℥ j.
Syrup of tolu..... }
Peppermint water..... ℥ ij.
Diluted nitric acid..... ℥ ij.

M. Take three to six tablespoonfuls a day (known as Chopart's Mixture). Has no special advantage over other mixtures, as at times it is not well digested.

46. ℞ Pulverized cubebs (recently prepared)... ℥ j.

M. Divide in twenty-four powders. Take three powders daily, like No. 44, to be increased to six and nine each day.

47. ℞ Cubebs (recently pulverized)..... } aa ℥ iss.
Alcoholic extract of cubebs ..... }

Make into sixty pills. Three pills three times a day, to be increased to four, five, or six pills. A very efficacious but expensive medicine, but is generally better borne by patients than any balsalmic preparations.

48. ℞ Purified turpentine..... } aa ℥ iss.
Pulverized cubebs..... }

Make into sixty pills. Efficacious, like No. 44, but not as good, and disliked by many. Balsam Peru and Canadian balsam may be used in the

same way in protracted diseases. Tar, which is so efficacious in chronic blennorrhœa, cannot be recommended on account of its bad effects on the stomach and intestines.

49. ℞ Balsam of tolu..... } ää ʒ iss.
Fresh powdered cubebs..... }

M. To be made and used in the same way as No. 44. Not as good as turpentine, but better borne by most persons.

50. ℞ Gunjah balsam.

Similar to No. 49, and used in the same way.

51. ℞ Powdered camphor.....gr. vi.
Powdered cubebs..... }
Alcoholic ext. of cubebs..... } ää ʒ iss.

Make into sixty pills, and used in the same manner as No. 41. In clap with frequent desire to urinate.

52. ℞ Tar water..... ℥ iij.
Peppermint or cinnamon water..... ℥ j.

M. One tablespoonful three times a day, increasing to four, five, or six a day in chronic gonorrhœa with catarrh of the bladder, without affection of the kidneys, however. Some patients cannot bear this well. (See No. 48.) Pitch-water is prepared by macerating powdered pitch for 24 hours: strength, 1 ounce to six of water.

53. ℞ Uva ursi leaves..... ℥ j.
Water.....Oij.

M. Boil down to one pint. To be used during the day in doses of two to three tablespoonfuls in chronic gonorrhœa with catarrh of the bladder, especially if there is any tendency to catarrh of intestines. Is better borne than No. 52.

54. ℞ Liquor sesquichloride of iron..... ♋ j.
Distilled or cinnamon water..... ℥ iv.

M. One tablespoonful two to six times a day in the chronic class of anæmic persons, especially in the bleeding from the kidneys, the bladder, the uterus, the vagina, and the urethra, and generally in anæmia, and also as an alternate dose with other remedies in different syphilitic forms, alternately with iodine and mercury, quinine, and other tonics.

55. ℞ Tannic acid.....grs. viij.–xij.–xvj.
Distilled water..... ʒ iv.

Similar to 54. The addition of the syrup or tincture of orange-peel, or the aromatic waters, as cinnamon and peppermint, makes this preparation pleasanter. Rhatany, catechu, or matico, and other preparations of this kind, act solely on account of the tannin they contain. They are not borne as well, however, as the tannin, and are more expensive.

56. ℞ Acetate of lead.....gr. vj.–ix.–xij.
Distilled water..... ʒ iii.

M. To be injected, morning, noon, and night, into the urethra in cases of gonorrhœa. Best adapted to commence with in cases of gonorrhœa where inflammation is just ceasing, great tenderness, and excoriation of the mucous membrane. The patient is to urinate first, then inject some clear water, which is to be discharged immediately, and then the remedy is to be introduced and left in the urethra from three to five minutes, unless the parts are very sensitive. The addition of narcotics, especially opiates, is quite useless. If an injection, carefully applied, causes very severe and lasting pain, it is evident that it is too early applied, or not a suitable remedy. Many persons cannot bear cold injections; in such cases try the tepid or warm ones. The fear that an injection might get into the bladder is unfounded, as long as the injection is conducted carefully and deliberately. The pressure of the finger on the back part of the urethra is unnecessary for the supposed protection of the bladder, and might prevent the injection from coming in contact with the most important seat of the disease.

57. ℞ Sulphate of zinc.....gr. iij–vj.
Distilled water..... ʒ iii.

M. Acts nicely in the lesser grades of inflammation, and is generally better borne than any other preparation.

58. ℞ Acetate of zinc.....grs. iij.–vj.–ix.
Distilled water..... ʒ iij.

59. ℞ Alum.....gr. vj.–ix.–xij.
Distilled water..... ʒ iij.

60. ℞ Tannin.....gr. iij.–vj.–ix.
Distilled water..... ʒ iij.

M. Stains the linen.

61. ℞ Nitrate of silver.....gr. j.–ij.–iij.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. Stains the linen.

62. ℞ Tannin.....gr. iij.–vj.–ix.
Claret wine..... ℥ iij.

M. Stains the linen.

63. ℞ Tannin.....gr. iij.–vj.–ix.
Tincture of iodine..... gr. x.–xx.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. A very intense astringent; stains the linen.

64. ℞ Subnitrate of bismuth.....gr. iij.–xij.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. To be well shaken before using in chronic gonorrhœa of the urethra, and slight pain during and after urination. If the patient bears the injection well the bismuth may be increased beyond gr. xij., and may also be kept in the urethra more than five minutes. In chronic cases of gonorrhœa this latter suggestion should always be observed.

65. ℞ Sulphate of copper.....gr. iij.–vj.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

66. ℞ Aluminated copper..... .....gr. vj.–ix.–xij.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

67. ℞ Sulphate of zinc.....gr. xij.–xx.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

68. ℞ Alum.....gr. x.–xx.–xxx.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. Of special value if the discharge from the urethra is mixed with blood.

69. ℞ Tannin.....gr. x.–xx.–xxx.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. Tannin replaces catechu, kino, rhatany, and other vegetable astringents completely. It should not be forgotten that combinations of remedies containing tannin and metals will decompose one another, and have only the effect of the simple remedy remaining in solution. Stains the linen.

70. ℞ Nitrate of silver.....gr. vj.–ix.–xij.
Distilled water..... ʒ iij.

M. Causes indelible stains, and is apt to produce strictures. Metal syringes should be avoided.

71. ℞ Sulphate of iron .....gr. iij.–vj.–xij.
Distilled water..... ʒ iij.

M. Stains the clothing.

72. ℞ Liquor sesquichloride of iron.....gr. iij.–ix.
Distilled water..... ʒ iij.

M. Stains the clothing.

73. ℞ Freshly pulverized ergot..... ʒ ij.
Cinnamon powder .....
Sugar..... } āā ʒ j.

Mix exactly, and make twenty-four powders. Take three, four, or five powders a day, especially in hemorrhages (often of unknown causes), and very good in abnormal hemorrhage from the uterus, and in utero-vaginal blennorrhœa.

74. ℞ Extract of ergot..... .....
Peruvian bark..... } āā ʒ iss.

Make sixty pills. Two, three, or four pills a day, like No. 73, especially in well-marked cases of anæmia.

75. ℞ Acetate of lead..... ʒ iij.

M. A teaspoonful to a pint of water, to be used as a wash, lotion, injection, or introduced as a tampon into the vagina, and in the rectum in blennorrhœa, especially in cases of excoriation. For the same purpose the cheaper remedies will answer, such as the sulphate or acetate of lead; or of alum and tannin one teaspoonful to two pints of water; the more expensive extracts and decoctions of drugs containing tannin belong to this class, such as rhatany, Peruvian bark, oak bark, willow bark, and matico; they are more expensive, at the same time less effective than the others. These decoctions of astringent remedies, if prepared by the apothecaries, are very costly, and without any corresponding advantages. If such remedies are deemed necessary, they may be replaced by dissolving their extracts in water. The preparation of the decoctions by patients are both inconvenient and unreliable.

76. ℞ Sulphate of copper..... ʒ iij.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. Undiluted for saturating tampons in blennorrhœa of the vagina, especially in granulations. Diluted with six parts of water (like No. 56), a very effective remedy. Acetate or muriate of copper acts as well, but is more expensive.

77. ℞ Chloride of lime..... ℥ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

Mix exactly. Well shaken. (Like No. 56.)

78. ℞ Nitrate of silver..... ↄj.
Distilled water..... ℥ j.

M. In attempting the abortive treatment of gonorrhœa with the necessary precaution—seldom applicable—a proper syringe is required in order to keep it within the limits of the urethra. Sulphate of copper may be used in the same proportion.

79. ℞ Red oxide of mercury.....gr. iv.
Simple cerate (or sweet butter)..... ℥ ss.

M. Used to grease bougies and catheters in chronic gonorrhœa of the urethra, and tampons in granulations of the vagina.

80. ℞ Iodine..... gr. j.
Iodide of potassium.....gr. vj.–xij.
Glycerine..... ℥ ss.

M. To be applied with pencil to granulating mucous membrane of clap, especially of the vagina, and to moisten the tampon.

81. ℞ Tinct. iodine.....
Tinct. nutgalls..... } āā ʒ ij.

M. To be applied with pencil to external skin in cases of deep inflammation affecting glands, muscles, ligaments, periosteum, bones, joints, testicles, and ovaries, but where there is no inflammation of the skin itself. It is to be applied from two to six times daily, according to circumstances. The applied tincture has to dry, which will take ten to fifteen minutes. To derive good results from this effective remedy, which is preferable to vesicants, it should be applied energetically, even to the formation of a scab. Only the first application causes pain to some patients.

82. ℞ Liquor sesquichloride of iron..... ℥ ss.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. Undiluted (like No. 76), serviceable in bleeding excoriations and hemorrhages generally. Diluted (like No. 56), in similar cases and anæmia. Stains the clothing.

83. ℞ Chlorate of potash..... ℥ ss.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Well shaken. (Like No. 56.) Of special value in fetid secretions of the uterus and vagina; for lotions and injections; also for tampons. Diluted from one to six, and the potash will dissolve entirely.

84. ℞ Permanganate of potash (fresh)..... ℥ ss.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

M. Stains and decomposes easily.

85. ℞ Carbolic acid..... } aa ℥ ss.
Alcohol..... }
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

Similar to No. 83. If the carbolic acid is mixed with equal parts of alcohol it remains undecomposed and is easily mixed with water.

86. ℞ Tinct. iodine..... ℥ iij.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

Similar to No. 83.

87. ℞ Tinct. iodine..... } aa ℥ iij.
Tinct. nutgalls..... }
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.

Similar to No. 83.

88. ℞ Sulphate copper..... ℥ ss.
Distilled water..... ℥ ij.

M. Used as a caustic; to be applied with a pencil.

89. ℞ Tannin..... ℥ ij.
Distilled water..... ℥ ij.

M. For application with a pencil, and for the preparation of tampons for blennorrhœa of the vagina, parts of the anus and labia majora. For application in excoriation and hemorrhages.

90. ℞ Tannin..... ʒ ij.
Glycerine..... ℥ ij.

S. Similar to No. 89.

91. ℞ Liquor sesquichloride of iron..... ʒ ij.
Glycerine..... ℥ j.

Similar to No. 89. Used especially in erosions, bleeding, and for the preparation of compressed sponges.

92. ℞ Tinct. iodine..... ʒ ij.
Iodine.....gr. vj.

M. To be applied to the vagina in blennorrhœa with excoriations, and granulations immediately before tamponing the vagina, once a day, or at least once in two days.

93. ℞ Nitrate of silver..... ʒ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ ij.

Similar to No. 92. Used for injection of the cervical canal, and even of the uterus, with the necessary precautions.

94. ℞ Tinct. of iodine..... ʒ ij.
Iodine.....gr. vj.
Tinct. nutgalls..... ʒ j.

M. To be applied to soft, dispersed, and flat condylomata morning and night. Afterwards to be covered with powder (No. 99), or with pulverized alum, or sulphate of zinc. These mild corrodents are only applied to the pointed warts, if they cannot be removed by instruments, or if stronger caustics are not indicated.

95. ℞ Liquor sesquichloride of iron..... ʒ ij.
Chloric ether..... ʒ ss.

Similar to No. 95. Of special use in bleeding condylomata.

96. ℞ Strong acetic acid..... ʒ ij.

Similar to No. 94. The ordinary acetic acid is sufficient only in very light cases.

97. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....grs. xij.
Sulphuric ether..... ʒ ij.

Similar to No. 94.

98. ℞ Concentrated nitric acid (pure)..... 3 ij.
Nitric ether..... 3 ss.

Similar to No. 94.

99 ℞ Freshly pulverized sage..... 3 ij.
Burnt alum..... } aa 3 j.
Sulphate of copper..... }

Make a fine powder, to be applied once or twice daily with a moist pencil to the previously moistened condylomata, which is to be covered immediately with some cotton, if they are numerous or flat, and seated in groups, and when they are so located that the powder can be applied to the points. After the falling off of the dried-up condylomata, and the new formations, which may cause suppuration, the application of a dilute liquor plumbi, or sugar of lead solution, is advisable.

PRESCRIPTIONS IN SKIN AFFECTIONS, CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL SUPPURATIONS, AND THEIR SEQUELÆ; INFLAMMATION OF THE GLANDS AND ABSCESSES.

100. ℞ Sulphate of copper..... .....gr. xv.
Distilled water..... 3 j.

M. After previous cleansing, to be applied with a pencil in venereal and syphilitic ulcerations, chancre, chancroid, contagious and diphtheritic suppurations, as well as those of the cellular tissue and lymphatic glands. The resulting scab falls off or loosens itself in one or two days, and, as a rule, there is then a clean suppurating surface. This solution cauterizes, but affects only the excoriated and ulcerated skin, and does not affect the parts that are free from exudation. In these cases it is preferable to other caustics.

101. ℞ Carbolic acid..... } aa 3 ss.
Alcohol..... }

Similar to No. 100. To be used frequently in extensive suppuration; but with caution, owing to its toxic effects. Of good service in scurvy, sphacelus, and gangrene, when diluted with two, three, or four parts of spirits of wine.

102. ℞ Crystallized nitrate of silver..... gr. x.–xv.
Distilled water..... 3 j.

M. This often causes the formation of scabs which are not perfectly adherent, and allows pus to collect underneath the crust. The solid "stick" or "crayon" produces a much better effect.

103. ℞ Iodide of potassium.....gr. x.
Iodine.....gr. j.
Distilled water.....3 j.

Similar to No. 100.

104. ℞ Tinct. of iodine.....3 j.
Iodine.....gr. j.–iij.

Similar to No. 100.

105. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....gr. v.
Alcohol.....3 j.

Similar to No. 100. Of special service in syphilitic, excoriated, and ulcerated infiltrations. The part, after being well cleansed, to be touched with a pencil charged with the solution, and then covered with cotton. Instead of spirits of wine, sulphuric ether may be used; it causes a precipitate and evaporates quickly, or collodion may be used; the latter, however, is not more effectual, and is more difficult of application.

106. ℞ Red oxide of mercury.....gr. iij.–vj.
Soft cerate.....3 j.

Similar to No. 100.

107. ℞ Sulphate of copper.....gr. xv.
Soft cerate.....3 j.

Similar to No. 105.

108. ℞ Crystallized nitrate of silver.....gr. x.–xv.
Soft cerate.....3 j.

Similar to No. 105.

109. ℞ Sulphate of copper.....gr. j.
Distilled water.....3 ss.

M. To be used with a pencil on clean suppurating surfaces.

110. ℞ Carbolic acid.....gr. j.
Alcohol.....
Distilled water..... } aa. 3 ij.

Similar to No. 109.

111. ℞ Crystallized nitrate of silver.....gr. j.
Distilled water..... ʒ ss.

Similar to No. 109.

112. ℞ Iodide of potassium..... j.
Distilled water..... ʒ j.

Similar to No. 109. Especially valuable in diphtheritic forms of disease.

113. ℞ Iodine.....gr. j.
Iodide of potassium.....gr. x.
Distilled water..... ʒ j.

M. In the formulæ from 109 to 113, simple or soft cerate may be used in place of distilled water. The ointment has this advantage over the solution—that the dressings, not adhering to the affected parts, can be easily removed without causing pain, or injuring the granulating surfaces. ℞ 113 may also be used as an injection in ulcerating and fistulous canals. It should be diluted with one, two, or three parts of water.

114. ℞ Iodine.....gr. iij.
Alcohol..... ʒ j.

M. Similar to No. 109. This preparation may be diluted with water or spirits. The spirituous solution takes effect much more rapidly and produces a deeper impression. The combination of glycerine or collodion in these preparations of iodine, while more expensive, offers no corresponding advantages.

115. ℞ Caustic potash..... ...gr. j.–ij.
Distilled water..... ʒ ss.

Similar to No. 109.

116. ℞ Chlorate of potash.....gr. v.–x.
Distilled water..... ʒ ss.

Similar to No. 109.

117. ℞ Fresh lime water..... ʒ j.
Caustic soda..... gr. j.
Distilled water..... ʒ ss.

Similar to No. 109. Of special benefit in diphtheritic conditions.

118. ℞ Gum camphor ..... gr. j.–x.
Mucilage G. acacia ..... ʒ j.

119. ℞ Tannin ..... gr. v.–x.
Glycerine ..... ʒ j.

Similar in effect to No. 118. Serves well in indolent, easily-bleeding ulcerations and excoriations, especially non-cicatrizing edges. Also in ulcerations at the opening and margin of the anus, urethra, vagina, os uteri and angles of the mouth, etc.

120. ℞ Liquor sesquichloride of iron ..... ʒ ss.
Distilled water ..... ʒ ss.

Similar to No. 119. Of special value in scurvy.

121. ℞ Arsenious acid ..... gr. j.–ij.
Alcohol ..... } aa ʒ ij.
Distilled water ..... }

Similar to No. 120.

122. ℞ Oil of cade ..... ʒ ss.–ʒ j.
Finely pulverized sulphate of lime ʒ vj.

M. To be thinly spread on dressings for ulcers, and renewed three, four, five, or six times daily, taking care to cleanse the ulcers after each dressing has been removed. Of especial value in the treatment of profuse and fœtid suppuration.

123. ℞ Caustic potash ..... ʒ ij.
Caustic lime ..... ʒ j.

Mix thoroughly, then add sufficient spirits of wine to form a soft paste. This is known as the "Vienna caustic." It is advisable to have a fresh preparation. It is most generally used as a cautery upon the skin overlying suppurating glands. For burning venereal and syphilitic primary sores; for application to diphtheritic and gangrenous ulcers; for the removal of vegetations and growths about the anus (condylomata); gummy tumors, etc. In order to limit or control the extent of action of this caustic, a boundary-line should be made; this can be accomplished with adhesive plaster, tar paste, collodion or gutta-percha dissolved in chloroform. A wash composed of carbolic acid and concentrated spirits of wine ʒ ij., concentrated acetic acid ʒ j., and one pint of water added, will be found most serviceable in the removal of the secretions following cauterization of gangrenous and profusely suppurating ulcers.

124. ℞ Caustic potash..... ʒ ij.
Fresh slacked lime..... ʒ j.

M. This should be mixed thoroughly, and when melted should be run into small sticks and covered with tin-foil, wax, sealing-wax, collodion, or gutta-percha. They are serviceable and convenient for cauterization of a general character; in ulcers of cavities, such as the mouth, nose, throat, or parts of the vagina, they are easy of application.

125. ℞ Chloride of zinc..... ʒ ij.
Alcohol.....

M. Add flour enough to make a paste. In effect similar to No. 123. This paste, when of proper consistence, is readily moulded into sticks, or if desired, in the form of plates; their shape, thickness, and the length of time they are to be applied depend, of course, on the character and special features of the case.

126. ℞ Concentrated sulphuric acid..... ʒ ij.
Powdered vegetable charcoal enough to
make a paste.

M. This paste is applied in the shape of small plates; the form and thickness to be regulated according to the case. The plates should remain on the ulcer until the crust is completely formed and ready to fall off. The same general directions that follow No. 123 will apply in the application of the above preparation.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

127. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....gr. i.–ij.
Alcohol..... ʒ j.

M. To be used for carefully penciling nodes and suspicious outgrowths of the skin. The pencil or brush to be used should be about the size of the point to be touched; this should be done once or twice daily, the ulcers then covered with a cotton compress.

128. ℞ Chloride of zinc..... ʒ i.
Distilled water..... ℥ ij.

M. For bathing and cleansing ulcers, one tablespoonful should be used in ℥ vj. of water.

129. ℞ Bichloride of mercury..... gr. j.
Diluted alcohol..... ʒ ss.–ʒ j.

M. Usually used in dressing syphilitic excoriations, erosions, superficial ulcers of the mucous membrane, the external skin, the vagina and surrounding tissues.

130. ℞ Bichloride of mercury..... gr. j.
Soft cerate..... ʒ ss.–ʒ j.

M. Similar to No 127. Of special service when applied at the mouths or openings of canals, commissure of the lips, the buttocks (anus), etc.

131. ℞ Red oxide of mercury.....gr. j.–ij.
Soft cerate..... ʒ ss.

M. To be used as a dressing with bandages. Similar in effect to No. 127.

132. ℞ Mercury plaster..... } aa ʒ j.
Soap plaster..... }

M. To be used on parts where a plaster can be conveniently applied.

133. ℞ Mercury ointment..... ʒ ss.

M. Divide into eight parts; to be used in a methodical course of treatment by inunction; one portion to be rubbed in twice daily. This is the usual course pursued in ordinary adult cases. Occasionally a less amount is used; seldom more for daily application. Care should be observed in the selection of the ointment. It should always be kept in a cool place. Great caution should be exercised lest stomatitis or ptyalism be produced.

134. Chlorate of potash..... ʒ j.–ij.
Aqua..... Oj.

M. Good river, spring, or well water, not distilled, will answer every purpose; it will be found an excellent wash for the mouth, throat, and nose while under a mercurial course of treatment. It may be applied at least six times daily. It will tend to prevent, if commenced early, an attack of stomatitis or ptyalism. It may be flavored according to the taste of the patient, by the addition of a little aromatic distilled water, such as peppermint water, one ounce to the pint. Nearly all mouth-washes and gargles may be prescribed in a concentrated form, and diluted by the patient under the instruction of the prescriber. Care must, of course, be exercised that the remedy is perfectly dissolved, and the quantity to be used properly regulated. Substances, such as corrosive sublimate, that act violently and

rapidly should always be used as written by the prescriber. The prescriptions already given as mouth-washes and gargles may, when diluted two or three times, be used as solutions for the nasal passages, either with a syringe or douche. The solution should be diluted whenever the slightest irritation is produced.

135. ℞ Alum..... 3 j.–ij.
Water..... Oj.

136. ℞ Chlorate of potash..... 3 j.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

M. One teaspoonful to be taken every two or three hours internally when there is a disposition to stomatitis or ptyalism, or whenever these conditions have occurred in diphtheritic ulcerations of mucous membranes.

137. ℞ Sulphate of zinc..... 3 ss.
Distilled water..... Oj.

Similar to No. 134.

138. ℞ Pulverized borax..... 3 j.–ij.
Distilled water..... Oj.

M. Suitable in cases showing a disposition to diphtheritic ulceration; in cases that are well developed, the amount of borax may be increased to three or four drachms.

139. ℞ Permanganate of potash..... ℈ i.–3 ss.
Water..... Oj.

Similar to No. 134.

140. ℞ Carbolic acid..... 3 ss.–j.
Water..... Oj.

Similar to No. 134. Suitable in cases of diphtheritic ulceration of the mouth and throat, and especially of the palatal and buccal mucous membrane.

141. ℞ Tinct. of nutgalls..... 3 ij.–℥ ss.
Water..... Oj.

Mouth-wash and gargle. Of special service in the treatment of flabby soft gums which bleed easily. The unpleasant taste of this solution may be somewhat improved by the addition of some aromatic water or tincture, such as an ounce of orange-peel, etc.

142. ℞ Tinct. of rhatany..... ʒ ij.–ℨ ss.
Water..... Oj.

Similar in effect to No. 134. More expensive than No. 141, and, although more pleasant to the taste, is not more effective.

143. ℞ Tinct. of Peruvian bark..... ʒ ij.–ℨ ss.
Water..... Oj.

Similar to No. 134.

144. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....gr. j.–ij.
Water..... Oj.

Similar to No. 134. Especially indicated in the treatment of syphilitic excoriations and ulcerations of the mucous membrane, in diphtheritic deposits, papules, etc. For persons who have any particular dislike to the taste of this solution, a few drops of some bitter tonic may be added, such as the tincture of quassia, etc. Nothing should be added that will produce a precipitate.

145. ℞ Tincture of iodine..... ʒ ij.
Tincture of nutgalls..... ʒ ij.
Water..... Oj.

Especially indicated in the treatment of mercurial stomatitis, or ptyalism of an acute character, as well as diphtheritic deposits, etc. The addition of an ounce of the tincture of orange-peel, or of cinnamon water will modify the unpleasant taste.

146. ℞ Green iodide of mercury..... } ää gr. iv.
Pulv. opium..... }
Pulv. liquorice..... } ää ʒ j.
Extract of gentian..... }

Make into 16 pills. One pill at bedtime. On the third day, one pill morning and evening. Two days later, increase to three pills daily. After a few days the pills may be increased until four are taken daily; beyond this number they should not be administered.

147. ℞ Bichloride of mercury..... gr. j.
Pulv. liquorice..... } ää ʒ ss.
Extract of gentian..... }

Make into 16 pills. One pill to be taken morning and evening.

148. ℞ Bichloride of mercury..... gr. j.
Opium..... gr. ij.
Pulv. liquorice..... } aa 3 ss.
Extract of gentian..... }

Make into 16 pills. Similar to Dupuytren's pills. To be taken in the same manner as No. 147.

149. ℞ Black oxide of mercury..... } aa gr. iv.
Pulv. opium..... }
Pulv. liquorice..... } aa 3 ss.
Extract of gentian..... }

Make into 16 pills. Similar to No. 146, and taken in the same manner.

150. ℞ Blue mass..... 3 j.
Soap..... 3 ss.
Pulv. gum arabic..... ʒij.

Make into 40 pills. Similar to Sedillot's pills.

151. ℞ Bichloride of mercury..... gr. j.
Distilled water..... ℥ vj.–viij.

One tablespoonful morning and evening.

152. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....gr. j.
Diluted alcohol..... ℥ ij.

One teaspoonful morning and evening. (Van Swieten's solution.)

153. ℞ Bichloride of mercury..... 3 j.–iij.
Muriate of ammonia..... 3 ij.–vj.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.–vj.

For a bath, the strength to be arranged according to the age of the patient and the extent of the disease. If the water is very hard, one or two pounds of common salt may be added previously to the addition of the corrosive sublimate solution. The temperature should not be less than 86° F. (24° R.), but better as high as 94°–97° F. (27°–29° R.), and the patient should not remain longer than half an hour in the bath. One quarter of an hour is sufficiently long, and should be repeated not oftener than every second day, until four or five baths have been taken, when it may be resorted to every day. The best time to take it is in the morning. Indicated in affections of the skin, cartilage, or bone, especially when internal remedies, external applications, and hypodermic injections have failed to produce any good results, or cannot be applied. A good substitute for fumigations in very young patients.

154. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....gr. v.–x.
Diluted alcohol..... ℥ j.

To moisten the eruptions, and warts, by means of a soft sponge, especially in children. To be applied, once a day, one or two hours after a plain tepid bath.

155. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....gr. v.–x.
Soft cerate or lard..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly for external use in the same manner as No. 130. To be applied cautiously if hyperæmia of the skin exists, and then not oftener than every second day.

156. ℞ Bichloride of mercury..... ʒ j.
Diluted alcohol..... ℥ j.

Corrosive sublimate solution for office use only. To be applied with a moderately moistened pencil to infiltrations, superficial ulcerations, scales, and nodes. Slight inflammation may follow, but will disappear quickly. If painfully affected, a solution of sugar of lead (No. 1) may be applied. The addition of morphine does not relieve the pains, but makes the preparation more expensive. The same may be said of camphor, which is held in great favor with some physicians. Plenck's solution will serve as a good substitute with the addition of alum or subacetate of lead. Decomposition soon takes place if kept long.

157. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....gr. viij.–xvj.
Ammoniated mercury..... ʒ j.
Soft cerate, or lard..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly. "Strong white ointment." For old, obstinate infiltrations, warts, and scales without acute inflammatory symptoms. To favor resolution and shedding of scales. To be applied once or twice a day. The diseased parts of the skin are to be kept warm, if possible, by gloves, India-rubber cloth, oil silk, soles, etc.

158. ℞ Ammoniated mercury..... ʒ j.
Soft cerate, or lard..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly. "Simple white ointment." Similar to No. 157. Suitable for moderate inflammatory symptoms, of less obstinate and younger infiltrations, warts, scales, etc. To be applied once or twice daily.

159. ℞ Calomel..... ʒ j.
Soft cerate, or lard..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly.

160. ℞ Red oxide of mercury..... ʒj.–ʒ ss.
Soft cerate, or lard..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly.

161. ℞ Biniodide of mercury.....gr. x.
Soft cerate, or lard..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly.

162. ℞ Green iodide of mercury..... ʒ ss.–ʒ j.
Soft cerate, or lard..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly.

163. ℞ Ammoniated mercury.....gr. vj.
Carmine..... gr. j.
Soft cerate..... ʒ ij.

Mix exactly. "Lip-salve" for excoriations, warts and cracks, superficial ulcerations of the lips, mucous membrane of the cheeks, red parts of margin of nose, and other parts of the skin which are normally red. The parts should be dried before the salve is applied.

164. ℞ Green iodide of mercury..... ʒ j.
Soft cerate, or lard..... ʒ ss.

Mix exactly.

165. ℞ Iodide of lead..... ʒ j.
Soft cerate, or lard..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly. To be applied frequently to enlarged lymphatic glands. Of service in the treatment of torpid inflammatory diseases of the scrotum. The addition of opium, morphine, belladonna, conium, etc., which has been recommended, possesses no advantage.

166. ℞ Bichloride of mercury.....gr. iv.
Distilled water ..... ℥ j.

For regular hypodermic injections in the treatment of syphilis with syringes kept exclusively for this purpose. By the addition of four grains of morphine, the pains and the inflammatory symptoms will be relieved. Impartial examinations have not sustained this statement. Good selection of the place for the injection, caution, careful puncture, and rest afterwards will accomplish all that is possible to avoid pain and inflammation.

167. ℞ Artificial cinnabar..... ʒ ij. or
Calomel..... ʒ j.

For fumigations; may also be made into pastiles.

168. ℞ Iodide of potassium..... ℈ j.–ij.– ʒ ss.– ʒ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

A tablespoonful to be taken morning, noon, and night (lasting two days). Aromatic water, peppermint-water, etc., or syrup of orange-peel, make a pleasant corrigent. Excellent in general and chronic inflammations of syphilitic patients in different locations,—swellings of the lymphatic glands, in syphilitic ulcers of the skin and mucous membrane, in affections of the nose, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and rheumatic and arthritic complaints. Most serviceable when combined with mercury and alternated with internal and external remedies; especially in scrofulous persons when the bones are affected. Coryza, catarrh, and exanthema, caused by iodine, generally disappear very quickly. Taken one hour before meals prevents the possible decomposition by starch. Not to be given to patients who are tuberculous, or are apt to raise blood. It is advisable to commence with small doses, and increase gradually from day to day. To increase the effect of the iodide of potassium, one-half to one grain of pure iodine may be added to the solution, but should be given very carefully.

169. ℞ Iodide of sodium..... ℈ j.–℈ ij.– ʒ ss.– ʒ j.
Distilled water..... ℥ iij.

Similar to No. 168. Is borne more easily by sensitive stomachs than the iodide of potassium, but is less efficacious.

170. ℞ Iodide of potassium (or sodium)..... ʒ j.
Pulv. liquorice..... } āā ʒ ss.
Extr. gentian..... }

Make into thirty pills. Two, three, or four may be taken three times daily. Should only be increased under the direction of the attending physician. These pills are easily borne by most patients.

171. ℞ Tinct. of pellitory root..... ʒ j.–iij.
Water..... Oj.

Mix similar to No. 134.

172. ℞ Tinct. of spilantha oleracea..... ʒ ij.–iv.
Water..... Oj.

Mix similar to No. 134.

173. ℞ Tinct. of opium..... 3 j.
Tinct. of nutgalls or rhatany..... ℥ j.

To be applied with a pencil to excoriations, ulcerations and painful bleeding surfaces of the mucous membrane, especially about the mouth.

174. ℞ Purified chloroform..... 3 j.–ij.–iij.
Mucilage of gum acacia..... ℥ j.

Similar to No. 173. Painful in the beginning, but soothing after being used for a short time.

175. ℞ Carbolic acid..... 3 ss.
Alcohol..... 3 j.
Mucilage..... ℥ j.

To be used in the same manner as No. 173.

176. ℞ Syrup of iodide of iron..... 3 ss.–j.
Tinct. or syrup of orange-peel..... ℥ ss.

A teaspoonful two or three times a day. Should be prescribed only in small quantities. Excellent for chlorotic and anæmic patients. The pure, fresh syrup of the iodide of iron given alone in doses from ten to twenty or thirty drops is most reliable, but not always agreeable to patients.

177. ℞ Iodide of iron.....gr. v.–x.
Pulv. liquorice..... } āā 3 ss.
Extr. gentian..... }

Make into twenty pills. One, two, or three pills night and morning, instead of Blancard's pills, which often pass off undigested. Should never be prescribed in large quantities. It may be found best to give iron and iodine alone alternately every other day as in Nos. 168 and 54. In that case the pyrophosphate of iron is preferable.

178. ℞ Iodide of potassium..... 3 j.
Chlorate of quinine..... j.
Pulv. liquorice..... } āā 3 ss.
Extr. of gentian..... }

Make into forty pills. Of especial service in swelling of the spleen, in chloroanæmia, and in patients predisposed to diarrhœa. It is advisable to dispense with the quinine and iodide of potassium alternately.

179. ℞ Cod-liver oil..... ℥ j.
Iodine.....gr. j.

One to two teaspoonfuls, to be taken morning and evening. Glycerine may be used instead of the oil by persons who cannot tolerate the oil. In scrofulous and tuberculous syphilitics suffering from protracted chronic disease it will answer well to alternate with quinine and iron.

180. ℞ Iodine.....gr. j.
Glycerine..... ℥ j.

Similar to No. 179, but pleasanter.

181. ℞ Sarsaparilla root..... ℥ j.
Carbonate of potash..... ʒ j.
Boiling water.....Oj.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil it down to ℥ vi., and strain it. It is simply a mild diuretic and diaphoretic, and serves best in cases of chronic rheumatism and arthritis.

182. ℞ Guaiacum wood..... } āā ℥ ss.
Sarsaparilla root..... }
Peruvian bark..... }
Boiling water..... Oj.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and then boil down to ℥ vj., strain and express. To be used in the rheumatism and arthritis of syphilitic patients; acts as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic; causes a sensation of burning in the throat, which, however, is of short duration.

183. ℞ Sarsaparilla root..... ℥ vj.
Herb and root of borage..... }
Red-rose leaves..... } āā ʒ iij.
Senna leaves..... }
Anise seeds..... }

Water enough to make after boiling and straining five pints of liquid. Three to six tablespoonfuls a day. ("Roob Laffecteur.") This is the simplest formula of this formerly celebrated French remedy; by the addition of senna it acts as a mild cathartic.

184. ℞ Sulphate of atropine.....gr. j.
Distilled water..... ʒ ij.

To be dropped in the eye for the purpose of dilating the pupil. For diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

185. ℞ Sulphate of atropine.....gr. j.
Soft cerate..... ℥ ij.

Mix exactly. To be applied externally; a piece of the size of a pea to be rubbed into the temples and around the eyebrows twice or three times a day, especially where the application into the eye is inadvisable.

186. ℞ Mercury plaster..... } āā ℥ ij.
Soap plaster..... }

Mix exactly. (The addition of belladonna, opium, or morphine is no advantage, but increases the price.) The "blue plaster" to be spread on soft old linen shortly before it is to be applied. To promote the absorption of syphilitic infiltrations, the formation of skin, healing of excoriations, and non-suppurating tumors, warts, and nodes, in rheumatic and gouty pains, in psoriatic spots, hardened scars, and for wrapping around syphilitic nails, fingers, and toes; for affections (hardened) of scrotum, and to apply to the abdomen in visceral syphilis, involving the liver and spleen, etc.

187. ℞ Ammoniated mercury..... ℥ ss.
Soap plaster..... ʒ ss.

To be mixed exactly, and spread fresh before application. Useful in the treatment of excoriations, syphilitic infiltrations, erosions, and ulcerations.

188. ℞ Red oxide of mercury..... ℥ ss.
Soap plaster..... ʒ ss.

Mix exactly, and to be used in the same class of cases as No. 187.

189. ℞ Carbonate of lead.....℥ j.
Pulv. starch or lycopodium..... ʒ j.

Mix exactly. A useful powder in intertrigations, syphilitic excoriations on the labia majora, scrotum, ankles, rectum, toes, fingers, etc.; also after the application of corrosive sublimate solutions.

190. ℞ White oxide of zinc in fine powder.... ℥ j.
Starch or lycopodium..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly. Powder especially useful for children in excoriations of the face, behind the ears, on the neck and folds of the skin.

191. ℞ Alum, pulverized..... } āā ℥ j.
Precipitated chalk..... }
Starch or lycopodium ..... ʒ j.

Make into fine powder. To be applied to bleeding excoriations and cracks of the skin.

192. ℞ Larkspur seeds powdered..... } aa ℥ j.
Lard..... }

Make into a soft ointment. Used for the destruction of animal parasites in the same manner as mercurial ointment.

193. ℞ Prepared charcoal..... ℥ j.

Tooth-powder, to be used at least three times daily,—morning, noon, and night. Acts nicely on the gums, and may be mixed with some simple aromatic powder, according to the taste of the patient.

194. ℞ Prepared charcoal..... ℥ j.
Pulverized orris root..... 3 j.

Tooth-powder, similar to No. 193.

195. ℞ Prepared charcoal..... ℥ j.
Prepared chalk..... 3 j.
Oil of peppermint.....gtts. ij.

Mix in the same manner as No. 193. Serviceable in the treatment of loose gums and excessive secretion of acid saliva. Instead of the oil of peppermint any other aromatic preparation may be substituted.

196. ℞ Pulv. cuttlefish..... ℥ j.
Pulv. orris root..... 3 j.

Mix exactly. Tooth-powder, similar to No. 193. Will admit of the same additions as mentioned in Nos. 194 and 195.

197. ℞ Pulv. cuttlefish..... ℥ j.
Pulv. alum..... 3 j.

Tooth-powder; especially indicated in the treatment of flabby, loose, bleeding gums.

198. ℞ Extract of rhatany (or Peruvian
bark)..... 3 j.
Cuttlefish-bone..... ℥ j.

Mix exactly. Tooth-powder, similar to No. 197. It should not be forgotten that all substances containing carmine will leave a deposit on rough surfaces of the teeth if used for any length of time, and therefore discolor and stain them.

PROPHYLACTICS.

Absolute immunity against the contraction of venereal and syphilitic diseases by means of prophylactics is impossible. The favorite mechanical device, the condom, even when impermeable, does not always afford protection. Bathing the genitals and surrounding parts immediately before and after intercourse, with the usual washes, ordinarily affords a certain amount of protection, unless there is an abrasion of the skin; when such is the case, infection occurs rapidly. It is therefore a good plan, whenever practicable, to cauterize as soon as possible every abraded spot, as well as every suspicious-looking papule or vesicle.

DIETETIC COURSES.

The treatment of venereal and syphilitic affections by a course of dieting, such as the whey or milk, wheat bread, or cold water cure, is, as a rule, now only resorted to in very chronic cases. Such dietings exert no immediate result, and are only advantageous as adjuncts in the general treatment pursued under the direction of a skilled physician. The wheat cure, "semmelcar," resembles the "Arabian cure," or "dry diet" (traitement sec.), and is still followed by the inhabitants of North and East Africa. Dried fruits, such as dates and figs, with rice and water, form the entire course of diet. Hot sand-baths are used to promote perspiration during this course of treatment.

MINERAL SPRINGS AND SEA BATHS.*

After the patient suffering from syphilis has passed through a systematic course of treatment, a resort to the mineral springs or sea-baths will undoubtedly prove serviceable in restoring the

* For full information upon this special subject, the reader is referred to Braun's systematic text-book of Balneotherapeutics, 2d Edition, Berlin, 1869. In the choice of a watering-place the tastes, mode of life, and circumstances of the patient should be taken into consideration, and above all, he should only go to places where he is sure of meeting with a skilled physician. The importance of this last injunction, especially in the treatment of venereal diseases, is not over-estimated. There is no doubt that many systematic courses of treatment in syphilis exert beneficial effects when combined with the use of mineral baths, as in HALLE, KREUZNACH, BADEN, etc.

general health. The indications for their use will, of course be manifest to the physician. There is no mineral water that is really a specific for syphilis. Many waters containing iodine and bromine have been reported as such, but when carefully tested by reliable chemical observers, such reports have been proved to be exaggerated statements, with little or no foundation in fact. In the treatment of the complications of venereal and syphilitic patients, especially old cases, the great variety of mineral waters and sea-baths certainly promise to serve as valuable auxiliaries. Whenever the circumstances of the patient will admit of it, and it is otherwise practicable, these extra resources deserve the attention of the physician. The following are the most important:—

a. Springs containing Iodine and Bromine: Halle, near Steyer (Upper Austria); Lippik, near Tissek (Slavonia, a warm bath!); Creuznach (Rhine Prussia); Bassen (Transylvania); Luhatschowitz (Moravia); in the treatment of scrofula, chronic inflammation of the skin, glands, old ulcers, arthritic cartilage, and bone affections, and metallic poisonings, especially that of mercury.

b. Sulphur Baths: Baden, near Vienna; Treutschin, Pistjáu, Ofen, Teplitz, near Warasdin; Mehadia, Baden in Switzerland, Aix la Chapelle, and others; for rheumatism, gout, affections of the joints, cartilage, bone affections, and hydrargyriasis.

c. Simple warm baths: Teplitz (Bohemia); Krapina and Topusko (Croatia); Neuhaus, Markt Tuffer, and Römerbad; Tobelbad (Wurtemberg); Ragaz (Switzerland); Wildbad (Wurtemberg); all these resorts enjoy a mild and low situation; while Gastein, Pläers, and Leuk (Switzerland); Aix (Savoy) are high, and have a mountainous climate; advantageous in the treatment of anæmia, certain neuroses, and gout.

CLIMATIC HEALTH RESORTS.*

After a patient has pursued a systematic course of treatment

* A systematic course of treatment in syphilis will, under all circumstances, produce the best results when the patient is moving in the better walks of life,

for syphilis, and especially in cases where any complications exist in connection with the disease, there can be no doubt that a resort to some healthful change of country will prove of great benefit. In the selection of the climate, the general indications of the case will afford the means of arriving at a decision. In a majority of cases a southern climate will be most appropriate, especially during the winter season, as the general purpose is to nourish, protect, and strengthen individual organs; mainly the heart and lungs. To be of any benefit a long stay is necessary—at least during a season—the patient to remain, at the same time, under the supervision of a skilful local physician. Special means of cure are often to be had at the ordinary health resorts, such as milk, whey, grape, baths, cold water, etc. Only a small number of those most celebrated are mentioned.

a. In cases of scrofula and anæmia, especially such as are due to debilitating physical or moral causes: MERAU (from September until May), NICE (from the middle of October until March, never later than May), VEVAY and surrounding country as far as VILLENEUVE and BEX (from September to May), ISCHIA, NAPLES, PALERMO, and MESSINA. In NAPLES great care should be shown in the selection of apartments.

b. In tuberculosis, chronic congestion, and catarrh of the lungs: VENICE, MENTONE, CANNES, SAN REMO, CORSICA, and PAU (from October until May), CAIRO (from September until May), SYRIA is suited to patients whose recovery is likely to take much time (from June to August), will answer very well, at least at LEBANON. Regarding MADEIRA, Von Sigmund does not speak authoritatively, since he has been unable to decide from his own observations. The absence of specialists, and the fear of the presence of dysenteric diseases, will doubtless deter many from resorting to MADEIRA when suffering from special diseases.

c. For patients from northern countries where the weather

enabling him to choose a genial climate. The advice so often given, when treating syphilis under unfavorable circumstances, to seek a change of climate is well founded.

is cold, damp, and liable to sudden changes, a dry, moderate, and equable climate should be selected, both during and after a course of treatment for syphilis. An excellent choice is offered in SOUTH AUSTRIA, SOUTH GERMANY, and in SWITZERLAND; MERAU, BOZEN, and GRIES, BADEN (near VIENNA), WIESBADEN, CANSTATT, BADEN BADEN, LAUSANNE, VEVAY, RAGAZ, etc. All the conditions necessary to pursue a careful and judicious course of treatment will be found at these pleasant resorts.

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A QUARTERLY REVIEW, DEVOTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF

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INCLUDING ALL DISEASES HAVING A VENEREAL ORIGIN OR LESION, AND THEIR TREATMENT.

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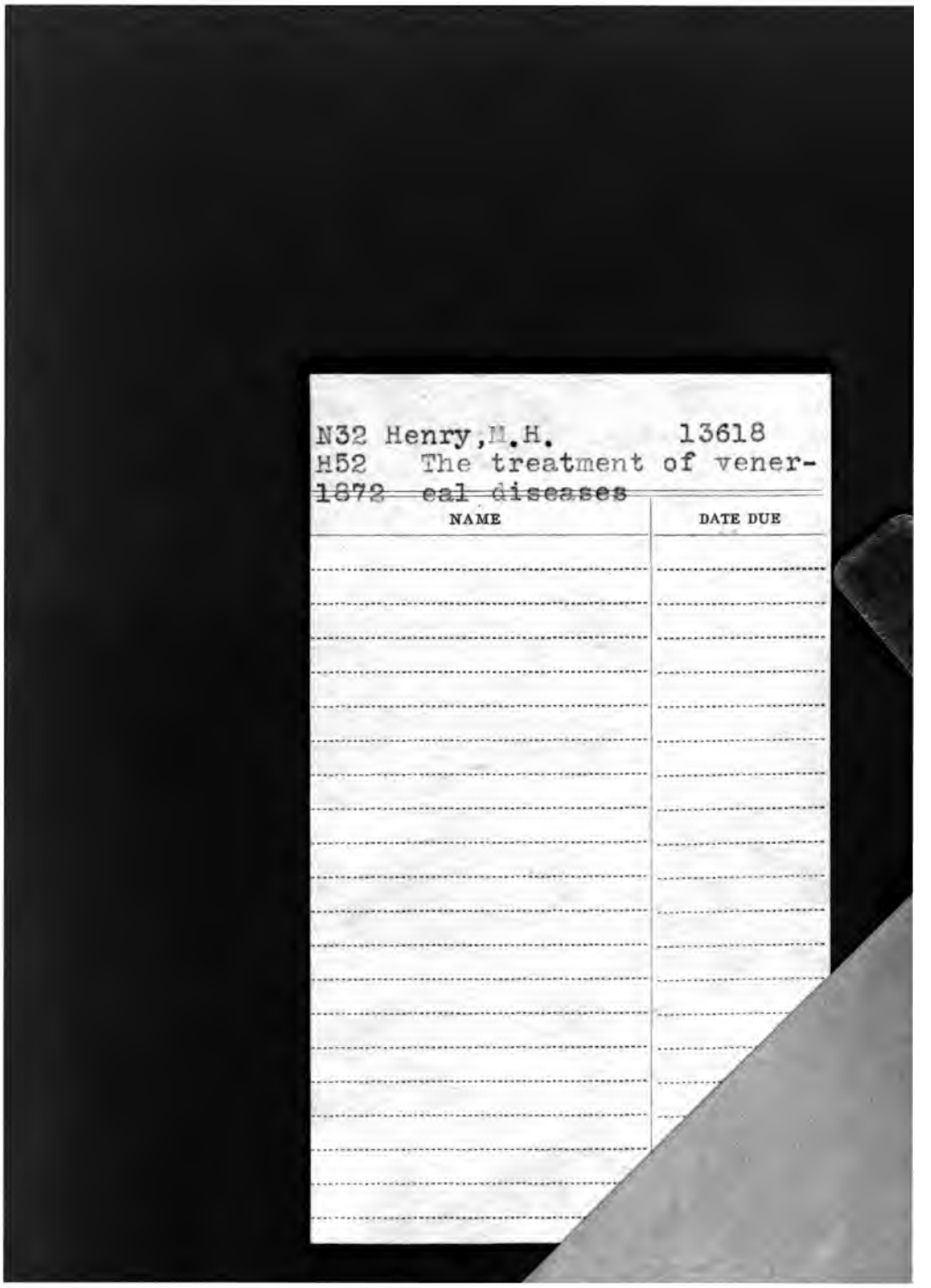

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